

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII, NO. 5280

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share par value \$1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be advanced to 25 cents per share. The property is located 50 miles northwest of Denver on the Colorado, Northern and Western R. R. comprising sixty (60) acres in a well-located and paying mineral belt. RAILROADS at the property (giving cheapest and best transportation). HAVE A VAST QUANTITY OF WATER for all mining and milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the mine for many years to come. Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 300 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have shown 140 tons of both Silver and Copper. The Drifts already run have shown 140 tons of both Silver and Copper. The Drifts already run have shown 140 tons of both Silver and Copper. Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have seen a strong letter and endures as same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

153 Milk Street, Boston

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

PAINTS AND OILS.

A.P. WENDELL & CO.,
2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK
BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford, Manager

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22d.

FIRST TIME HERE.

Charles Frohman's

Annual Big Production,

Direct from its run of over 150 nights at the Boston Museum with the Original Company and Scenery.

SKY FARM!

A SIMPLE STORY OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS BY EDWARD E. KIDDER.

All Fun, Sunshine and Love.

Greatest Cast Ever Seen in a Play of its Kind.

PRICES—35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Jan. 20th.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Remedy Recently Discovered, Called Bacilline, Has Been Remarkably Successful in France.

London, Jan. 17.—The London Mail prints a dispatch from Paris stating that at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a report was read which recounts some remarkable results of a new remedy in the treatment of consumption. The newly discovered preparation is called bacilline. It is a liquid, composed of the active principles of certain plants grown in Chili and Colombia.

At Roubaix, a locality noted as a hotbed of consumption, out of one hundred cases treated by hypodermic injection and bacilline, 84 are reported to be on the high road to recovery.

THREE MEN KILLED IN A CAVE-IN.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 17.—In a cave-in at the Ada mine at Carleville near here today three men lost their lives, another was injured fatally, and several others were seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a premature explosion of dynamite which blocked the entrance of the mine.

JURY DISAGREED.

Prisoner Then Pleaded Guilty To Murder.

Sensational Ending Of The Trial At Newport, Friday.

Briggs Then Sentenced To State Prison For Life.

Newport, Jan. 17.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury which, since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon had been considering the question of the guilt or innocence of George H. Briggs, charged with the murder of Mrs. Florence Jones, returned to the court, and announced that it could not agree. The counsel for the prisoner then stated that his client was ready to retract his former plea of not guilty, and enter a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree. The change of plea was formally made, and Judge Wallace sentenced Briggs to the state prison at Concord for the rest of his natural life. Briggs broke down when the sentence was read, as did his wife and children, who were present in the court room. The foreman of the jury, in response to the questions by the court, stated that it stood just as it had last night, and he felt that there was no prospect of its being able to decide upon a verdict. Each one of the jurors returned the same answer, "Not a word," for the prisoner, addressed the court and said that he felt that the trial had been conducted fairly, and that all had been brought that could be, even if a new trial was ordered. He announced the willingness of Briggs to accept a life sentence and asked for the clemency of the court. State Attorney Eastman accepted the plea, as he felt that a new trial would bring out no new facts. The court room was crowded with people, most of whom had remained since early morning. The shooting of Mrs. Jones was the outcome of a series of quarrels between the Briggs and Jones families over a fight of way through land which Briggs claimed belonged to him. Briggs claimed that on the day of shooting, the eldest of the five children of the Jones family, Cleveland Jones, purposely frightened some cattle which Briggs was driving. This angered Briggs, and a dispute followed, during which Briggs threatened to "clean out the whole lot." Briggs went home, secured a revolver, went to the Jones house and waited for some one to come out. None of the family appeared for a time, and Briggs went to the back door, where Mrs. Briggs met him. He fired one shot at her, which took effect, and she ran into the house screaming. "He has shot me," and fell to the floor. Then Briggs, who had followed her, fired two more shots into her back. Young Jones grappled with Briggs, who fired two shots at him without effect, and one boy succeeded in escaping to a neighbor's house. After the shooting Briggs drove to Alstead, and surrendered to the authorities.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 17.—A Williams town despatch to the Republican states that Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City was the unanimous choice of Williams college trustees for president of the institution at a meeting of the trustees held at New York today. Dr. Hopkins is a son of the celebrated Mark Hopkins, a graduate of Williams college and pastor of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, Mo. He is sixty-five years of age.

A UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

Dr. Henry Hopkins For President of Williams College.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representative Southard of Ohio, chairman of the house committee on coinage, is about to send invitations to a number of the chief manufacturers, merchants and others engaged in mercantile pursuits, to appear before the coinage committee on Feb. 6, concerning the bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. Heretofore congress has secured the views of scientific men on this subject, but Mr. Southard holds that such a change in the entire system of weights and measures is a practical question on which the large business interests should be heard.

HEARING ON METRIC SYSTEM.

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GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. Harris of Kansas which provides for the acquisition by the government of the telegraph lines and property of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. The value of the properties is to be ascertained by arbitrators, or, if they are unable to agree, by condemnation proceedings.

VACANT LIQUOR STORE ENTERED.

Dover, Jan. 17.—The wholesale liquor store of Frank Cunningham, opposite the Boston & Maine passenger station, was broken into some time last night, but nothing is known to have been stolen, as all liquors had been removed and stored. Entrance was effected through a rear door by breaking the lock.

FIRE LOSS OF \$20,000.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 17.—The mill of the Illinois Lever company, used as a hair dressing branch at Wyoma, was burned tonight, causing a loss of \$20,000.

SIX HUNDRED REPORTED KILLED

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 17.—A telegram from the City of Mexico says a telegram has reached that city announcing that the city of Chilpancingo, in the state of Guerrero, suffered severely from yesterday's earthquake shock, and that six hundred persons were killed.

A Later Estimate.

Mexico City, Jan. 17.—Details from Chilpancingo are still meagre. It is known that the state capitol, the parish church and many houses are in ruins. The estimate of the lives lost is now three hundred and the injured even greater in number. The shock was also severe at Chilpancingo, also in the state of Guerrero.

NEW STREET WANTED.

Boston, Jan. 17.—A petition has been sent to Mayor Collins for the construction of a new street across the city, from Fort Point channel to the Charles river. It is generally signed.

ANOTHER LOAD FOR GEORGE.

Prof. Triggs Says Washington Was One of the Greatest Prose Writers of the World.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.—George Washington, besides being the father of his country, is now put forward by Prof. Triggs of the University of Chicago as one of the greatest prose writers of the world.

"Many of you," said he, "have been taught to regard Robert Louis Stevenson as the master of English prose style. This is probably the generally accepted opinion, but it should not be if the correct standard were used in judging the merit of prose. Prose, like poetry, is to be ranked on a basis of the thought expressed, and not of the manner of expressing. Stevenson wrote with delightful, even interesting smoothness of commonplace life, but Washington, few as his writings are, expressed great ideas, noble thoughts, and, on the basis of his far-sighted address alone, deserves to rank above the Englishman."

OPPOSES OLEO BILL.

Mr. Springer of Illinois Says It Aims To Destroy a Great Industry.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Former Representative Springer of Illinois, before the house committee on agriculture, opposed the pending oleomargarine bill, contending that its enactment would be followed by a demand from the people for its repeal.

"When you approve legislative action which destroys a great and growing industry," he said, "you are sowing a wind that will reap a whirlwind. You will bankrupt hundreds of people all over the United States and take from the poorer classes what has grown to be a necessity with them, but with all that you will not prevent the people of this country from getting oleomargarine. They will wait patiently until they can elect men who will save them justice."

Mr. Springer denounced the proposed law as the most severe one ever proposed against an honest industry. No country in Europe, however despotic, would dare pass such a law against a wholesome article of food. Mr. Springer read letters from chemists certifying to the purity of oleomargarine as a food product.

WILL RETURN HOME.

The Ninth Infantry To Be Brought Back From The Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Orders have been prepared at the war department for the return to the United States of the Ninth infantry which played such a gallant part in the siege of Pekin and has seen so much fighting in the Philippines. These troops will be brought to San Francisco as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, but probably the movement will not begin for several weeks.

HAD A GRAND SALE.

It is said that considerably more copies of "The Tory Lover" by Sarah Jane Jewett have been sold in Portsmouth since its issue than any other novel in a like time. The story has a conspicuous local flavor and is charmingly told.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly, itchy, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous. The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

A BIG FIASCO.

The Contest Between Sharkey And Mayer.

Referee Stopped The Bout In The Third Round.

The Spectators Become Angry And Break Up Furniture.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher, who were heralded to fight six rounds before the Industrial Athletic club for the championship of Ireland at the Industrial hall tonight, were stopped by Referee Rosap in the middle of the third round, in one of the poorest exhibitions ever given in this city. The men had been arrested early in the day and held in \$5,000 bail to keep the peace, and this dampened their valor and reduced the steam of their blows. There was not a blow struck which would have rocked a bantam's head. When the bout had progressed for two and one-half rounds, amid incessant calls, hisses and yells of "Take them off," and "Take," Referee Rosap stepped to the side of the ring and said that he had been engaged to referee a contest. "This is no contest," he concluded, and the men took their corners and the farce was over. Both Sharkey and the president of the club attempted to address the angry crowd, but neither was permitted to speak. The spectators were worked up to such a pitch that they broke chairs and benches in their desire to get even.

Fought To A Draw.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17.—George Dixon and Joe Timpan fought twenty rounds to a draw before the Eureka Athletic club here tonight.

Stops the cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cough, No Day. Price 25 cents.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Senate Committee On Commerce Authorizes A Favorable Report Made.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Today the senate committee on commerce authorized Senator Frye, its chairman, to make a favorable report on his ship subsidy bill. Senator Frye's report, accompanying the bill, places the cost of the mail subsidy at \$4,700,000. He says the receipts from ocean mail postage will provide \$3,000,000 of this amount, leaving a deficit under the system proposed of nearly \$2,000,000. Based on actual navigation of American vessels in foreign trade in 1900, the subsidies proposed would amount to \$1,672,000. The bounties on deep sea fisheries is estimated at \$175,000. The democratic members of the committee voted against reporting the bill. They also voted solidly for a motion offered by Senator Mallory to strike out the general subsidy provision of the bill. The committee made several amendments to the bill. The most important were: Allowing small carrying vessels under the bill to be either iron or steel instead of steel only, as originally provided, and another reducing to 1,000 gross registered tons the vessels receiving a bounty under the bill.

THE MINSTREL VOICES.

The following are the well known singers who will make up the double sextette for the P. A. C. minstrels: Tenors, first, Harold E. Noyes, G. L. Philbrick, P. E. Kane, John Malloy, second, R. S. Parker, John Mitchell, Baritone, Freeman Caswell, Horace D. Rowe and John G. Sweetser. Basses, Charles W. Gray, Selma H. Wheeler and Elwyn S. Morrow. They will be under the direction of Ralph S. Parker. The next rehearsal of the show will be held on Tuesday evening, January 21.

THE ILLINOIS AT HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 17.—The United States battleship Illinois arrived here today.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITOL.

Secretary Root Points Out the Needs of the Army—New Bills in the House and Senate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Secretary Root was at the Capitol and spent half an hour with Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee discussing in a general way the needs of the army, particularly those items to go in the urgent deficiency bill now being framed, and amounting to about \$1,000,000.

Secretary Root has called the attention of congress to the need of providing for the fifty companies of Philippine scouts, comprising about 5,000 men. Gen. Chaffee called the war department recently that the pay of scouts by the insular government ceased December 1, last, so that a deficiency appropriation of about \$515,000 service of scouts from that time forward is needed.

Senator McHenry has reported favorably from the committee on naval affairs the bill giving to the United States the use of devices invented and patented by naval officers while in public service.

Senator Hansborough has presented an amendment to the Philippine tariff bill admitting free of duty to the ports of the United States hemp grown in the Philippines and relieving it from the export duty charged in the Philippines when shipped to the United States.

The subcommittee of the House foreign affairs committee, having the matter in charge has favorably reported the Adams bill to reorganize the consular service.

Resolutions by the executive council of Porto Rico, endorsed by Governor Hunt, have been forwarded to Congress setting forth the importance of establishing a United States naval station on the island and offering to cede all necessary land for this purpose.

Senator Proctor has introduced a bill in the senate providing for the repeal of that portion of the act of February 2, 1901, relating to the army which requires that chiefs of staff of corps or departments shall be appointed from the officers of such staff.

Other important bills have been introduced as follows:

By Senator Dubois, granting to states land in lieu of school sections settled upon before the survey of the land.

By Senator Penrose, making \$30 the minimum pension for the loss of a hand or foot or equivalent injury.

Representative Cummings of New York has introduced a bill to give author's manuscript the benefit of the third-class postal rate, the same as corrected proof sheets.

Representative H. C. Smith of New York has introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment empowering congress to define the qualifications of electors for members of congress and requiring that these qualifications shall be uniform throughout the nation.

The purpose of the amendment is to prevent the disfranchisement of voters at congressional elections.

Representative Hanbury of New York has introduced a bill for the acquisition of land near Fort Hamilton, New York, for defensive purposes.

Representative Tamm of Minnesota has introduced a measure in line with suggestions in a report by Ambassador Choate to prevent shipping masters from including in bills of lading certain lighterage and barge charges which have grown up by custom at large shipping points abroad, particularly on the Thames.

BAIL OF \$4,000.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Albert Jennings, treasurer of the town of Wellesley, was arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the municipal court this morning, on a charge of having uttered a forged note for \$5,000 on State Treasurer Bradford, Jennings' counsel, Henry A. Richardson, asked for a continuance to Jan. 28, and this request was granted. Bail was fixed at \$4,000. Jennings was not immediately liberated on bail, but Mr. Richardson said there would be no question of the defendant's ability to secure bonds to this amount.

THE GUILD LECTURES.

In order to accommodate the pupils in our common schools, tickets at half price are on sale for any one or all of the lectures. The first lecture, "An Evening With the Microscope," will reveal a world of wonders.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secure National Popularity in Less than one Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.



To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but every one familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this new catarrh cure certainly possesses it in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pockets and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much that they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal leanness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urge me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshal, Mich.

MARSTON COMING HOME.
Writes His Wife and Gives His Reasons for Wandering Off to New Orleans.

Frank C. Marston, the ex-alderman and Market street merchant, who has been missing from his home for the past two weeks, is at present in New Orleans, La., and will be home in a few days.

Marston has written his wife and has given her good reasons for his staying away and for getting so far away from home.

"His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is all right and that the various rumors in regard to his disappearance from the city were wholly unfounded."

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Forecast for New England: Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday probably rain or snow, colder, fresh southerly winds.

THEATRICAL NEWS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG PRODUCTION OF SKY FARM.

Charles Frohman has been in the habit of making an extensive scenic production every season, with more people and accessories than the play actually required and he varied the line each season. This year his name is coupled with rural drama for the first time in his career, and this began at the Boston Museum in October last, and he selected, as the vehicle, a new play written by Edward E. Kilder and entitled Sky Farm.

It was Mr. Frohman's resolve to stage Sky Farm with the same care and detail that he bestowed on his metropolitan plays, giving it the same elaborate scenic treatment and studied casting, for it was his aim to show what American life in the country really is and not to resort to burlesquing the comedy side, free rein, however, being given to the rustic fun. How well he succeeded in doing this must be evident from the run of over 150 night scored by the piece at the Boston museum, a career that was interrupted only by prior imperative contracts for the production held in certain New England cities and in New York, city which could not be forestalled. The play now comes to Music hall in turn next Wednesday evening.

Sky Farm, from description, belongs to The Old Homestead class, with perhaps this difference, that it is prolific with a succession of love matches all calculated to hold the interest of even the most unsympathetic audience. Mr. Kilder, the author, will be recalled as the playwright upon whom Sol Smith Russell has so many years depended for plays and that most successfully among Mr. Kilder's works for the actor being Peaceful Valley and A Fool Relation.

The special characters in Sky Farm call for good actors and they could scarcely be in better hands than those of Edwin Holt, Frank Lester, Forrest Robinson, Tully Marshall, Frank Munroe, Katherine Florence, Caroline Whyte, Wm. T. Hodge, Mary Hestford, Sarah McVicker, Jessie Busley, Rose Flynn, William Crosby, Frederick Truesdell, Wright Kramer and the others, constituting one of the best companies that Charles Frohman has yet sent to New England for many a day.

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.

An excellent demonstration of the well known saying that when a woman will, she will, may be found in the publication of that popular New England novel, Quincy Adams Sawyer, and the marvelous success that has attended its sales throughout the land up to the present day. Miss Carro M. Clark, a young Boston woman, thoroughly believed there was a market for this story and against all advice of friends she ventured her last cent in forming the C. M. Clark Publishing company to publish it. The author was unknown and she had never had any experience in publishing books, but her wonderful success in this venture is still the talk of the book trade. Miss Clark modestly says that the book met her expectations in making a "hit" with the public—that is all. The dramatization of the novel, which is to be at Music hall very this season is equally successful.

THE EXPLORERS.

An entirely new scenic and costume outfit is being made for the much heralded production of The Explorers, a nonpareil for Music hall this season because inasmuch as The Explorers was presented in Chicago last summer and ran for 118 nights at the Dearborn Theatre, nevertheless the management fully realized the important distinction between a makeshift, summer production, and the substantial, artistic and costly winter production. They again, Eastern cities always expect and get bigger, better and more costly productions than the west.

The Explorers contains twenty-four speaking parts, twenty-four musical numbers, the chorus, "entire" makes twenty-four changes of costume, the scenery (set pieces) are all twenty-four feet high, and Ruth White celebrated her 24th birthday Sunday, December 24th.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

Sky Farm played to the capacity of the Dover opera house and 296 more Wednesday night.

The Rochester Cycle club give their annual minstrel show on Wednesday evening.

J. E. Dodson has been engaged to play the part of Simonides in the production of Ben Hur to be sent to London next spring.

Peter F. Daily has made a joke since he has gone into continuous vaudeville. He says he has dropped the

Peter F., and may be known as Twice Daily.

When May Irwin retires from the stage next season, it is stated that Florence Reed, daughter of the late Roland Reed, will star in the Irwin repertoire.

Eugene Cowles, for many years the basso of the Bostonians, will sail for London in the spring, and after studying with the best vocal masters will make a try for grand opera with an English company to appear at the Covent Garden in that city.

In the course of a recent address in London, Mrs. Kendall said that modest actresses should wear some kind of a uniform; off the stage, after the manner of the Salvation Army, to distinguish them from the overdressed members of the profession.

Mascagni's new opera, Radcliffe, is reported to have taken everything by storm in Italy. It deals with man's struggle against fate, and the music has captivated the critics. One of the strongest numbers in it is a child's prayer.

Elizabeth Robins, a popular actress of her time in England, will return to the stage to play the role of "Lucrezia" in George Alexander's coming production of Paolo and Francesca. Miss Robins has been devoting her time to literary pursuits.

Henry E. Dixey has at last managed to please the patrons of the London music halls. He recently concluded a four weeks engagement, and his success was so great that he was re-engaged for eight weeks more. He has introduced his old turn, which is well known in this country.

Robert Mantell has been barred out of New York state for the past ten years on account of non-payment of alimony to his first wife, who secured a divorce from him. This alimony has reached a large sum, but Mr. Mantell's manager has effected a compromise, and the actor will once more appear at a Broadway theatre.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY. Determined Movement Begun To Change The Date To April 30.

A more determined effort than ever to be made to secure a change in the date of the inauguration of the president of the United States. The commissioners of the District of Columbia are behind the movement. They have sent out notices to the governors of all the states asking them to serve on a committee to urge an amendment to the constitution providing for the change. Other members of the committee will be Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, District Commissioner MacFarland and a number of citizens of the District of Columbia. The appointment of the committee was suggested by the men who had charge of the last inaugural ceremonies.

While the commissioners do not suggest any date there is a general agreement among those connected with the movement that it should be April 30. That is the anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington. The idea of changing the date from March 4 seems wholly from the fact that March is the most disagreeable month in the year in Washington and he likes the worst part of it. Many of those who participated in Grant's second inauguration died as a result of their outdoor experiences on that terrible day. Garfield's inauguration was marked by fairly good weather, but it took an army of men to clean the streets of the slush that remained after the snow and hail fall of the night before. Cold rain fell in torrents when Benjamin Harrison went to the Capitol to take the oath. The second inauguration of Cleveland was conducted during a blizzard and the weather conditions on McKinley's second inauguration were similar to those of the day Harrison became president.

The latter part of April is a pleasant season in Washington, and the chances of disagreeable weather for inauguration will be reduced to a minimum if the date is changed to the last day of the month.

THE NAVAL PROGRESS IN 1901.

Last year was marked by constant activity in naval shipbuilding, both in the United States and abroad. We built nothing at our navy yards, but private yards launched two battle-ships of the first class, the Maine and the Missouri, two coast defense monitors, and a number of torpedo boats and destroyers. The feeling in favor of building warships at the navy yards is increasing, and possibly Congress will be affected thereby to the extent of directing that some of the vessels whose plans have been authorized shall be built directly by the government; the battle ship Texas is

the last ship of importance to be so constructed.

Great Britain launched no fewer than twenty-two ships of war last year with an aggregate displacement of 209,100 tons, an increase over the preceding year of 173,496 tons. This enormous increase, however, was due not to any great extension of the program of construction, but to relief from various obstacles which during the years 1899 and 1900 had hampered shipbuilding of all kinds in the British Islands. The five dock yards, Chatham, Devonport, Pembroke, Portsmouth and Sheerness, launched eight vessels of nearly 65,000 tons' displacement, besides refitting twenty vessels and completing three battle-ships and ten other ships previously launched from government and private yards. From private yards, during 1901, twenty-four ships were launched, aggregating 144,130 tons displacement.

Six vessels of the Duncan class, displacing 14,900 tons each, took the water during the year, and ten armored cruisers. At Devonport some quick work has been done on the battleship Queen, which was laid down on March 12 last, and will be launched before the end of the twelvemonth; the Prince of Wales, at Chatham, will have been only a little longer in building. On the other hand, at Chatham, the Irresistible will not be commissioned until forty-seven months after her keel was laid. The slow delivery of armor and machinery is responsible for this delay, the same reason existing in this country for the slow completion of our ships. The English are counting on having a free ship at Portsmouth in March, when the battleship Edward VII. will be laid down, which is planned as the most powerful vessel in any navy. If she requires four years for completion, it is possible that she will not long retain the supremacy of the sea.

The Germans are pushing their shipbuilding programme rapidly. During the past year they launched five first-class ships, of which four, the Wettling, Jauchinger, Schwaben and Mecklenburg, are battle-ships, and one, the Prinz Adalbert, a cruiser. Besides these, a gunboat and several torpedo boats and destroyers have taken the water.

France has continued her programme of construction steadily; but a party in the Corps Legislatif has determined to oppose the completion of the vessels planned, but not yet begun. What the result of this opposition may be cannot be predicted. It is led by a former minister of marine and is apparently powerful; but it seems hardly likely that the country will stop, even temporarily, its traditional naval course.—New York Sun

E. H. Green
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
No remedy that cures a cold in one day

VACCINATION—NOTICE.

Attention is hereby called to the prevalence of smallpox in New England, and the great danger of contagion at the present time. All persons who have not been vaccinated recently within the past ten years are urged to be vaccinated at once.

MAY HAVE BEEN HERE.

Exeter Woman Asks Police to Look For Her Daughter.

Exeter, Jan. 18.—Mrs. William F. Anderson of 36 River street, has made request of Superintendent of Police to look that he prevent the elopement of her daughter, May Landeck, aged twenty-one, who, she said, had laid plans to run away with Fred Poliquin, five years her junior, son of Theodore Poliquin, of 15 Dartmouth street.

Mrs. Landeck's information came in the following letter:

"It is the first time I have had to trouble you with my daughter, who as you may know with all her money. She was six dollars board bill. Will you please try to catch her in Boston or Portsmouth. Fred Poliquin has one with her. She is twenty-one and is sixteen, and I think it is a case of marriage. She is dressed in a light green coat and purple dress, and a big black hat and blue trimmings. Catch her if you can."

An investigation shows that young Poliquin had been at the depot shortly before the arrival of the 11:10 train on Friday for Boston, having in his possession two grips. He bought no tickets and no one apparently noticed him in the company of Miss Landeck. In leaving home, after partaking of a hearty lunch at midday, he was informed his mother that he was going to take an evening train for Manchester.

E. H. Green
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
No remedy that cures a cold in one day

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Gile, 7:30 p. m. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Freewill Baptist Church—Rev. Charles H. Tucker, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Other services at the usual hours.

Christian Church—Rev. F. H. Gardner, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

Old St. John's Church—Episcopal—Church hall—Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday at 10:30 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon. Holy communion first Sunday in every month and the greater festivals, 12:00. Holy days, 10:30 a. m. Evensong Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Fridays, Ember days in chapel at 7:30 p. m. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 3:00 p. m. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

Christ Church—Episcopal—Madison street, head of Austin street—Rev. Charles LeV. Brine, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 7:30, matins or holy communion at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Evensong at 7:30, p. m. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00 a. m., evensong (daily) at 5:00; on Friday, evensong at 7:30, p. m. Holy communion Thursday at 7:30 a. m. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30, matins at 9:00 a. m., evensong at 7:30 p. m. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Church—State street—Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Junior league at 3:30, p. m. Epworth league and church service at 7:00, p. m. Social service Tuesday evening and class meeting Friday evening each at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Church of Christ—Universalist—Pleasant street, cor. Jenkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30 Sunday school at 12:00, m. Administration of the holy sacrament the first Sunday in the month at 11:45, a. m. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

Unitarian Church—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m. All are invited.

Advent Church—C. M. Seaman, pastor. Social service at 10:30, a. m. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30, p. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer service at 7:15, p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan, pastor. Services at 8:30 and 10:30, a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

Y.M.C.A.—William Frederic Hoehn, general secretary. Association rooms open from 9:00 a. m. to 9:30, p. m. Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30, p. m. All are welcome.

Salvation Army—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holy meeting at 10:00, a. m. Free and easy at 3:00, p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00, p. m.

Christian Science—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 1 a. m. and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

People's Church—Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00, m. Sundays. Sunday school at 1:00, p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30, p. m. Preaching at 8:00, p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

Second Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00, p. m. Evening service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer meeting at 7:00, p. m.

Advent Christian Church, So. Eliot—Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00, a. m. Prayer meeting at 11:30, a. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. All are welcome.

Second Methodist Church, So. Eliot—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 p. m. Preaching at 2:00, p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30, p. m.

The Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway has called in all its passers and has furnished its employees with badges.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty records of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 2718 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered



DR. JAMES W. KIDD

the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDINGS.

Amount of New Work Projected for the Week Past.

(Special to the Herald.) Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—The estimated cost of new building and engineering enterprises projected through out New England during the past week as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company, approximates \$2,816,000 as against \$2,772,000 during the corresponding week last year, making a total of \$5,518,000 to date this year against \$7,090,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Contracts have actually been awarded this week for \$1,178,000 worth of work.

Throughout Boston and vicinity the amount of work projected during the week approximates \$410,000 making \$2,816,000 to date, and contracts have actually been awarded on \$220,000 against \$556,000 last week.

About twenty-two percent of the work projected in New England for the week is for dwellings, apartment and hotels, while eighteen per cent is for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.

Arrived, Jan. 17, Fargo Falls from Amesbury 4:40 and took call for J. A. A. W. Walker.

FIRLS OF FASHION.

Sable, otter, mink, ermine and chinchilla are the favored fur wraps of distinction.

Great variety is produced this season with fur trimmings, which tailors and modistes use prodigally for both day and evening gowns.

Fashion has established Norfolk blouses as a salient feature of winter blouses and fancy waists either with front or back buttonings.

The separate fancy waist has become a very conspicuous leader among the most costly and elegant day and evening dress garments for women.

Italgians, newmarkets, French surtouts and other styles in long coats for street wear are more generally worn this winter than they have been in years.

All the tendencies of fashion still incline toward the svelte clinging effects in gowning, with little or no means of disguising any defects of figure by former clever manipulations of drapery.

The smart little tricorne hats are more fashionable than ever this winter, and they are formed of every variety of fabric from Angora punne and rich velvets and satins to camel's hair.—New York Post.

BETWEEN HEATS.

There are over 150 horses now at the Memphis track.

The Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1902 will be worth \$21,000.

Bonnie Betsy, 2:20 1/4, trotting, will be raced next year as a pacer.

The track record of Wapello, Ia., is 2:14 1/4, held by Tommy Wilton.

Beldire, 2:18, is the youngest and fastest son of Electioneer and Beautiful Belle.

John Cheney will train the Shults hurst stallion The Earl, 2:17, for a faster record.

Expedition, 2:15 1/4, with ten new performers, leads all sons of Electioneer for the past season.

Now that T. W. Lawson has decided to discontinue racing the upmost question of the day is, Will Boralma be retired?

James Elliott, the well known Philadelphia trainer, who brought out Alene, Mascot, Jr., and Kelynn, has engaged to train for William Dixon of that city for the coming year.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

The Boston Christian Endeavor union is to use advertising space in the street cars for Scripture quotations and religious admonitions.

The archbishop of Canterbury has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. His health is now thoroughly restored, and he is as active as ever.

By the death of Father Leon Allshaw at Venice, in his eighty-first year the Armenian race loses one of its most patriotic poets and cultivated humanitarians. He was a member of several foreign academies and learned societies.

It has been decided to celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., on April 3, 1902 in the South Congregational church Boston, by congratulatory exercises which will include addresses by speakers of international repute.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A few well written advertisements would help The Congressional Record.—Washington Star.

The daily newspapers continue to "scoop" The Congressional Record in printing many of the speeches delivered in congress. They don't have to wait for the addresses to be "doctored up."—Los Angeles Herald.

Later on the postoffice department may decide to exclude The Congressional Record from the mails. It is largely an advertising scheme, and much of its matter is deceptive and deleterious.—Kansas City Journal.

GOVERNOR SHAW.

Governor Shaw was born in a log cabin. No wonder his wife thinks he is a presidential possibility.—New York World.

Governor Shaw first asked his wife and then accepted. Some men do the reverse, but they are not as wise as Iowa's governor.—New York Mail and Express.

If, as reported, Governor Shaw was born in a log cabin, no wonder President Roosevelt wanted to hustle him into the cabinet and out of the way of the lightning.—Albany Argus.

STATE LINES.

Of the 119 counties in Kentucky eighty-four receive more money from the state than they pay into the treasury.

Last year Missouri produced more manufactured tobacco than any other state in the Union, over 78,000,000 pounds passing through its factories.

Kansas has a compulsory school law, but the state superintendent of public instruction asserts that of the 400,000 children of school age in the state 120,000 do not attend school.

STRIKE OUTS.

Between a poor grade of baseball in summer and wrangling all winter, it is about time the National league gave place to an organization that has the real interests of the national game at heart.—Denver Republican.

Instead of bothering the courts with their stupid baseball war why do not the Messrs. Spalding and Freedman put on masks, take a bat in each hand, go out in some field and settle the matter between themselves.—Buffalo Express.

DEFENDS PRINCIPLE.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND AMERICAN THEORY OF PROTECTION.

Certain Readjustments of Schedules Will Be Made From Time to Time by the Party to Help Preserve the Protective Principle.

The Republican party has for many years declared for the principle of protection. It has yet to give platform sanction to a single schedule. Principles endure; details of their application must necessarily change with the ever changing conditions of human affairs. The American theory of protection is that our tariffs shall nourish a weak industry until it is strong; that our tariffs shall prevent the foreign producer from using his accumulated capital to win the American market from an American industry by underselling it here until it is driven to the wall.

It is nonsense to talk about "general tariff revision" or "tariff reduction" while the Republican party endures in vigorous strength, but it is not at all unlikely that the Republican party, as the champion of protection, will make certain readjustments of schedules that will help to preserve the protective principle. This it may be expected to do from time to time with the same courage and care that have always marked its action as affecting the financial and industrial welfare of the people, and there is excellent reason to believe that about the first schedule to be taken up will be that affecting steel and iron.

It is some years since Mr. Carnegie declared that American steel no longer needed protection, and it is some months since Mr. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, declared that his company could lay down steel billets in England at \$16 per ton. But the price of steel billets remains in the neighborhood of \$27 per ton, just a little below the importing point. Boiler plate has for months stood but 5 cents below the point of profitable importation. Two or three times of late the price of tubes has reached the point at which they could be shipped in from abroad and pay the duty. And what is true of these is true of all the common forms of iron and steel that are used as raw material by the manufacturers of hardware, machinery, implements, cutlery and all the manifold finished forms of iron and steel.

Mr. Schwab made the statement a few evenings ago at Chicago that conditions in the steel trade would justify an advance of 20 per cent all along the line, but that it would not be made lest industry be discouraged. Such an advance could not possibly be made without bringing to this country the surplus stocks of iron and steel German manufacturers are trying hard to unload and tempting importations from Belgium and Great Britain. Belgian and British manufacturers can turn out steel billets at from \$18 to \$19 per ton. It is nonsense to imagine that the United States Steel corporation and the lesser steelmaking concerns that work in entire harmony with it would permit the importation of British, Belgian or German steel and iron when they can undersell them in their own market. As the case stands, then, the manufacturers of the multitudinous forms of finished iron and steel and their consumers are together contributing to the coffers of the United States Steel corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel company, Jones & Laughlins, Colorado Iron and Fuel, Schloss-Sheffield and others almost the full amount of the tariff and will continue to do so as long as the tariff on steel and iron exists and the present stiff demand continues.

Do they get their money back in protection for themselves? Possibly some of them do, but the great majority of them do not. The American manufacturers of typewriters, of bicycles, of agricultural implements, of electrical machinery, of machine tools, of engines and of various foundry products feel the protection on their products just about as much as does the Kansas farmer the protective duty on corn. With some of them freight rates give almost as effective protection of their home market as they give to the makers of brick, while others find their real protection in the immense superiority of their product over that of foreign competitors. Given anything like unequal chance in a neutral market, and the American agricultural implement, the American machine tool, the American steam or gas engine, the American locomotive, the American typewriter and the American electrical generator and motor will drive similar products made abroad out of the running in less time than it takes to tell about it by their superior quality of design and workmanship. Fully aware of the fact that the prosperity of one affects in greater or less degree the prosperity of all, all these manufacturers have stood manfully by the protective principle for the fuller development of our basic resources in iron and steel, feeling comparatively safe in the regulation of prices for their raw materials by home competition. But there is no longer competition in the home market, and they are demanding—some of them with great insistence—that they be relieved of this tribute to an industry now concentrated in the strongest hands in the world and amply able to hold its own in the world's markets.

Not Practising 1904 Strategy.

The newspaper correspondents who seek for some occult selfish or political reason for President Roosevelt's appointments are on the wrong track. The president is not giving himself any concern about 1904. He is trying to make the strongest administration possible in 1902. Perhaps, after all, that may be the wisest political strategy, but it is not as strategy that the president intends it.—Boston Journal.

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Not Practising 1904 Strategy.

The



Oh, That Back!

Ache! Ache! Ache! Takes all the life, all the energy out of you. Makes you miserable. There is a danger in it, too. Neglect the warning of a bad back you neglect an appeal from the kidneys. When the back is bad—when it's lame or weak—when it aches—when it's tired, the kidneys are sick—demand attention.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Relieve quickly the aches and pains and weakness of a bad back. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills—cure urinary troubles—too frequent urinary discharges—retention of the urine—and all dangerous disorders of the kidneys and bladder. If you fail to help the kidneys in time, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, are sure to follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by friends and neighbors, by people you know.

PORTSMOUTH PROOF

Be Sure
You Get
DOAN'S
Nothing
Else Just
As Good
Don't
Accept
A
Substitute.

ROCK STREET.

Mr. John Logan, of No. 7 Rock street, says: "I never had any trouble with my kidneys until just before I obtained a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was taken all at once with a severe pain in the loins and it kept up a constant aching. Often it was so sore that it took my breath away to straighten up after bending forward, and my head reeled or I was seized with dizziness that almost obscured my vision. I brought the trouble on me by hitting heavily, and I did not expect to ever get rid of it. When I had read about Doan's Kidney Pills I thought I would try them. Before I had taken the whole box I began to feel better. Soon the pain left for good and I have not had the slightest indication of a return."

STATE STREET.

Mrs. Eva Muchmore of No. 20 State street says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did more than help me. They cured me. I was suffering intensely from pain in the back and tenderness in my loins and no one could have made me believe that I would get such immense relief. I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys. At one time I was given up by the physicians, who said I was in the last stages of Bright's disease. I recovered, but my kidneys have always been in poor shape. I got the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. They drove away the gnawing pain, and lessened the soreness in the small of my back. Doan's Kidney Pills are the most effective in kidney troubles."

GREEN STREET.

Mr. Thomas E. Blake of 6 Green street says: "As I grew I always had weak back and kidneys and finally a painful and annoying urinary trouble developed. The kidney secretions were high colored, contained a gritty substance like sand and brick dust and they were often thick and of a milky hue. Mornings I was so weak that many a time I had to slide down stairs, being unable to attempt it on my feet and this was often accompanied by dizziness and distress. I tried remedies, then one doctor and then another, but nothing got down to the cause till I went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I paid at a single time \$8 to a doctor for medicine but it did not do me a cent's worth of good. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience. They are a valuable remedy."

Insist
on Having
DOAN'S
Kidney Pills,
Endorsed by
People You
Know. Made
by Foster-
Milburn Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

CHILDREN OF SIBERIA.

Few Toys and Much Work, but They Have Some Pleasures.

There are many thousands of Russian children living with their parents in the little villages which dot the vast steppes of Siberia or line the banks of the great rivers at intervals of 20 or 30 versts (a verst is two-thirds of a mile). Many of them are the children of emigrants who have been but lately settled there and can remember something of the Russian homes that they have left so far behind. Many more were born on the steppes and know of nothing different.

The life of these children would seem very dreary to us, but they are quite happy and contented. Many of them die at an early age because of the rigorous climate. They have almost no



SIBERIAN CHILDREN AT PLAY.

toys, yet the little girls get as much fun from a piece of cloth wrapped to look like a baby as some American darlings do out of the most expensive wax doll which says "mamma." Those who live in the large centers, such as Irkutsk, the capital, or Khabarovsk, the seat of government of eastern Siberia, or in the city of Vladivostok, on the Pacific coast, have good opportunities for schooling, and the boys can attend a military gymnasium or school which is under the government and where much of the instruction is given by army officers. In these schools a boy has a chance to get a thorough education, which even gives him instruction in the languages. In many of the smaller places there are schools, sometimes under the village "pope" or priest, who celebrates mass in the little Greek church in the center of the village. To this church the children are taken every Sunday and often on saints' days as well.—Anna Nordberg Benjamin.

When Grandpa Was a Boy.

Sometimes boys and girls think that their fathers and mothers must have had a much easier time than they in the good old days when "pa" and "ma" were young. But in those days fathers and mothers were more strict, and whippings, both for boys and girls, were more plentiful. In her book, "Child Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle describes one schoolteacher's instruments of torture for pupils as a "flapper"—a strip of heavy leather six inches in diameter and with a hole in the middle. This was fastened at the edge to a pliable handle. When this whipping device was used, the back of the culprit was laced, and every stroke of the flapper raised a blister the size of the hole in the leather. Another mode of punishment was to send the pupil out to cut a branch from a tree. The cut end of the branch was then split by the teacher, and the pupil's nose was wedged into the cleft. With this mark of disgrace hanging to his nose the pupil was forced to stand in plain view of the rest of the school. Sometimes a boy and a girl were yoked together or a pupil was forced to hold a heavy book by one leaf. If the leaf tore, the culprit was punished.—Chicago Record.

Small Anvils.

The anvil that rings to the sturdy blacksmith's sledge may weigh 200, 300 or 400 pounds, but there are anvils whose weight is counted in ounces. These are used by jewelers, silver-smiths and various other workers. Counting shapes, sizes, styles of finish, and so on, these little anvils are made in scores of varieties, ranging in weight from 15 ounces up to a number of pounds each. All the little anvils are of the finest steel. They are all trimly finished, often nickel plated, and those surfaces that are brought into use are finished with what is called a mirror polish, the surface being made as smooth as glass.

Kicking the Marble.

Here is the game called kicking the marble. The players have two marbles an inch or more in diameter, one of which is put upon the ground and shoved with the foot. "The other is put down, and one boy tells the other to put it in a certain direction from the other. If he shoves it so as to hit the other and still go in the desired direction, he wins double and is entitled to two kicks. If it simply goes in the position indicated, he wins and is entitled to one kick.

Sparrow and Boy.

Field daisies dancing out over the lee, The merry young leaflets glittering with gleam, On a bright good boy swung to and fro; A wicked young sparrow watched him below. Then stily he aimed a stone at his head, And down fell the good boy, wounded and dead. The merry young leaflets shivered with fright, And even the sunbeams hid out of sight. A mother rushed through the trees overhead, "Oh, where is my boy, good sparrow?" she said. "In my pocket and quite dead, you see." "Oh, what a wicked young sparrow was he! He chirped, then quietly jerked up a stone. Down dropped the mother, and rushed was her moon. "Where are they both?" wailed the father. Ah, well! Up went a stone; he had missed the third. Wicked young sparrow was twisting away. A 66 for the game? No, child, I can't say. —Copyright Little Page.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES.

Unusually Large Amount of Business Transacted Last Week.

Following are the conveyances of real estate in the county of Rockingham for the week ending January 15, as recorded in the Registry of Deeds:

Brentwood.—James E. Watkins, Amesbury, Mass., to Mead & Mason, Manchester, standing growth on land in Brentwood and Fremont, \$375.

Candia.—Daniel F. Emerson, Manchester, to Sarah W. Emerson, Boston, land and buildings, \$1; Mary B. Smith to Moses B. Smith, Concord, land, \$1; Mary A. Robinson, to last grantee, land, \$1; last grantee to last grantor, land, \$1.

Deerfield.—Alvah D. Chase to Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., land, \$300, deeded in 1897; Joseph S. Veasey to John Walker, Newmarket, standing timber, \$700.

Derry.—Fred G. Benson to Sidney E. Laws, land, \$1; Elizabeth W. Adams to Helen L. Brickett, Dorchester, Mass., land and buildings, \$1.

East Kingston.—Edward P. Austin et als. to Martha R. Follette, land and buildings, \$1; guardian of Mary E. Austin to last grantee, rights in same premises, \$110.

Epping.—Francis W. Morrill to Alice B. Dow, both of Melrose, land and buildings, \$1; Matthew J. Harvey to Matthew Harvey, lands in Epping and Nottingham, \$1; Francis W. Morrill, Melrose, Mass., to D. Webster Dow, Melrose, and Elizabeth S. Cheever, Far Rockaway, N. Y., two-thirds certain lands, in trust for Grace D. Young, \$1; Mary A. Rumery, Newton, Mass., to Melina La Branche, land and buildings, \$1.

Exeter.—Frank W. Swallow to Joseph and Marcyana Nowak, land off McKinley street, \$1; Daniel Gilman to John Cooper, land, corner Court and Crawford streets, \$1.

Fremont.—Albert E. Eaton to Andrew J. Brown, land and buildings, \$1; Samuel Emerson to George W. Emerson, land and buildings, \$1.

Greenland.—Vallina V. Peterson to Lillian Peterson, New York, land and

buildings, \$2,500.

Hampstead.—Mary A. Harriman, Haverhill, Mass., to Henry Noyes, land, \$115; Sewell T. Johnson and wife to Alice R. Smith, Marblehead, Mass., land and buildings, \$1.

Hampton Falls.—John T. Brown, Newburyport, Mass., to William A. Cram, et als., trustees of the Hampton Falls free library, land and buildings for library, interest in the town of Hampton Falls.

Kingston.—Charles W. Cass, Plaistow, to Alfred A. Collins, Danville, land, \$150.

Londonderry.—John A. Corning to Annis Grain and Lumber company, standing growth, \$800; guardian of Zoe A. Planders to Simon Mulline, land, \$250; Sarah W. Gage, Somerville, Mass., to Jonathan W. Peabody, land, \$90, deeded in 1895.

New Castle.—George A. Bartlett, Cambridge, Mass., to Samuel E. Barrett, Chicago, land and buildings, \$1.

North Hampton.—Ethel B. Shaw to John W. Berry, land, \$1; Orrin B. Leavitt to last grantee, field land, \$200, deeded in 1898; Edward W. and Gertrude A. Haines to last grantee, land and buildings, \$1,100.

Northwood.—Frank W. Farnum, Saugus, Mass., et als. to Fred E. Trickey, land, \$1, deeded in 1899; Willie A. and Annie B. Beede, Atkinson, to last grantee, land, \$1; Horace G. Bartlett to last grantee, land, \$1; Joanna A. Locke to Walter C. Chesley, Nottingham, and Fred H. Folsom, pine, hemlock, oak and ash growth, \$325.

Nottingham.—Charles J. Ramsdell to W. F. Watson, land, \$1.

Plaistow.—Elizabeth Nichols, Haverhill, Mass., et als. to Daniel Brickett, Haverhill, land, \$72.19, deeded in 1865.

Portsmouth.—James Scamion, to Levi C. Cooper, Dover, land and dwelling on Penhallow street, \$1; Martha P. Gray to Taylor Waterhouse, land on Sherburne avenue, \$1; Emma Pendexter to Joseph W. Mardep, rights in certain premises, \$1; Abbott Treadwell, Concord, et als. to Hannah Treadwell, rights in two lots land and buildings on Congress street, \$1;

David Welch to Virginia Washburn, land and buildings on Fleet street, \$1;

Frank H. Seavey to Joseph J. Gallivan, land and blacksmith shop on Granite State avenue, \$1; Ernest S. Johnson and wife to Francis R. Johnson, rights in land and buildings at Freeman's point, \$1.

Raymond.—Samuel S. Locke to Melvin A. Wassor, Manchester, standing wood and timber on seven tracts land, \$2,500; Charles W. Prescott to Deborah J. Ladd, land, \$1, deeded in 1896.

Rye.—Louie M. Prentice, East Hardwick, Vt., to Charles M. Rand, lands and buildings, \$1; last grantee to last grantor, lands and buildings, \$1; Charles P. Pettus, St. Louis, to M. C. Gile, Colorado Springs, Col., land at Straw's Point, \$1,200; Percy Parker, Lowell, Mass., trustee, to Herman F. Straw, Manchester, land at Straw's Point, \$1; Hannah W. Noyes, Newburyport, Mass., et als. to George E. Foss, land and buildings, \$1,275; guardian of Thomas E. Sanborn, Concord, to last grantee, one-fifth interest in same premises, \$225.

Seabrook.—Jeremiah Chase to Charles Perkins, land, \$50; last grantee to John N. and Warren Perkins, land, \$20; Richard Fowler, Jr., to Eliza A. Eaton, land, \$65, deeded in 1869; Samuel Walton to George D. Penniman, Salisbury, Mass., half certain marsh, \$50; Adeline Beckman to Asa Beckman, land and buildings, \$500, deeded in 1892.

Winham.—Guardian of Fred M. Nodding, Boston, to William J. Anderson, Lowell, Mass., one-fourth certain land, \$100; Augusta A. Coburn, Salem, to Sylvester W. and Albert W. Gould, Malden, Mass., lands, \$1.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The training ship Topeka has arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba; the gunboat Gloucester and the torpedo boat Bainbridge at Annapolis, and the monitor Monterey at Chinkiang, China. The battleship Illinois has sailed from South Pass, La., for Havana, where she will coal and proceed to Hampton Roads.

THE FEMININE SHOPPER.

Planted black chaffon hats in the popular shops are selling in one of the large shops at \$1.35 each.

Hats of this sort are really an economy, as very little trimming is required on them. Velvet collars is a smart hat garniture, and a large rose or two gives the proper amount of bright color.

Very fresh and cool looking for hot weather wear is one of the new mousseline batists. The pattern is an all over design of clover leaves in the natural green shade, set close together on a linen-colored background. This pretty material is less expensive than might be expected for such a fetching design, only 14 cents a yard being asked for it.

Green and blue roses, which would probably cause the horticulturist a shudder, have an assured position in millinery circles.

Some of the new wash silks in the imported goods rival the higher-priced silks in weave and finish. One shop has a large assortment of these silks in narrow white and colored alternating stripes, the color relieved with tiny squares of white. The price is 68 cents a yard.

Novelty batkins in sterling silver are miniature golf sticks, a driver and a loftier. Those soon are inserted in a pin cushion shaped like a golf bag and covered with plaid silk. The set costs \$1.25.

Some of the high priced chateleine bags made of flat metal links are studded with turquoise matrix and other showy stones. A handsome silver silt bag, the cost of which is \$40, has the clasp handsomely decorated with these pretty blue stones, with a repetition of the design on the center of the bag.

Turquoise matrix is still exceedingly popular for ornamental purposes, and in some of the costly belt buckles

the large and small sized stones are combined in handsome designs in a background of French gray silver or dull gold.

Attractive candle shades are made of several artificial "cunations" fastened closely on a transparent frame, with here and there a tiny bud and leaf to give a realistic effect to the open flower.

A sofa cushion in pale yellow silk, embroidered with a poppy design is finished at each of the four corners with a large artificial poppy, in place of the usual tuffe or cord.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Reprints of a number of topographic maps of parts of Vermont and New Hampshire have recently been issued by the United States Geological survey. Among them are the Bennington and Pawlet sheets of Vermont, which show eight or ten miles of the country surrounding the towns of these names, and the Keene, New Hampshire, sheet of the section about Keene in the southwestern part of the state. All these maps are drawn on a scale of about one inch to the mile, which is large enough to reveal not only the adjacent villages, roads, township lines and streams, but also the rugged highland topography of the different regions. The topography, or relief of the country is clearly brought out by the use of brown contour lines which pass through all points of equal altitude, and in this accurately indicate the height above sea level of any point on the sheets; portions of the Green Mountains are thus shown, and the historic hill country of southern Vermont flanking the Connecticut river. The maps may be had for five cents each an application to the director of the geological survey, Washington.

THE USE OF STAMPS.

When a stamp is placed on a letter it represents one of sixty made for each man, woman and child in the

United States. Though stamps will be issued this year to supply each individual in the United States with at least sixty stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe, they supply each person with postage for not less than three letters.

Placed side by side in a continuous line the total would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. It spread out in the same manner across the United States, the stamps would form a paper sidewalk from New York to San Francisco over three feet wide. Pasted into a stamp collector's book of the conventional size, the issue for the year would half fill 1,000,000 volumes, which placed one upon another would form a solid column over twenty-five miles high. If it is true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school teacher.

"MORE POWER TO IT."

The society with a long name bobs up once in a while and elects officers. Last week it held its annual meeting at Portsmouth and elected officers. John J. Pickering was elected president and R. E. Hodgkins, state agent here's more power to it!—Somersworth Free Press.

The item is all right in sentiment and fact, except perhaps the "bobs up" part of it. The meeting was a regular one, and the meetings are held regularly annually. The society does more than elect officers, too, as the Somersworth editor ought to be quick to recognize, from the report attached to the announcement of the election.

HISTORY OF EXETER CHURCH.

R. F. Swasey has completed and put before the public the "History of the Baptist Church, Exeter, N. H., 1800-1900," a work on which he has been engaged for over a year. It is a book of one hundred and eighteen pages, less than 100 miles each in Cal-

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1902

President-elect Palma has a chance to figure brilliantly in history.

Mr. Babcock seems to be afflicted with fondness for the iron and steel industries of Canada.

If Washington statesmanship is as brilliant as Washington society, all will undoubtedly be well.

Mme. Nordica was mixed up in a general railway collision. For once, the press agent was not responsible.

It is doubtful whether a man of General Kitchener's practical turn of mind puts much faith in poetry.

Admiral Dewey has followed the rule of another celebrated figure in American affairs, and gone fishing.

Hall Caine doesn't think that Shakespeare was so much, but he puts no limit upon his estimate of Hall Caine.

The Bulgarians may eventually be grateful if they are not compelled to buy Miss Stone a ticket to New York.

Senator Hear would put all anarchists on an island, and yet he would turn all the Philippine islands over to anarchy.

With Iowa so prominent in national affairs, it may not be long before Keokuk and Council Bluffs undertake to set the social pace.

The German emperor hopes that his army and navy contain as large and determined a proportion of fighting talent as the reichstag.

Gorman may fool some of the voters of Maryland some of the time, but he can't fool the voters of all the United States any of the time.

In spite of the earnest admiration which Richard Croker once expressed for William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Bryan abstains from any remarks of condolence.

There is no assurance that America is not absorbing the usual quota of anarchists into its population every time a shipload of immigrants reaches our shores.

A large number of Maryland democrats as well as republicans will refuse to subscribe to the theory that Arthur Pue Gorman's triumph is an example of how truth crushed to earth will rise again.

The affairs of Spain are not very industriously exploited in the newspapers. General Weyler evidently disapproved his regiment of rough type-writers as soon as the war was over.

Mr. Carnegie declares that it is a joy to help others. Yet it must be more or less of a discouragement to a man of extensive riches to find such a large number of people so abjectly willing to be helped.

The boiler explosion has become so frequent an incident of modern affairs that it might not be amiss to make the public schools a means of impressing on the popular mind a few simple safeguards in this connection.

When Prince Henry gets through with his visit to this country he will probably feel assured that war between Germany and the United States is impossible. America never lets business interfere with its hospitality.

It is inconsiderate for young women to mob a male celebrity in an effort to kiss him. No kindness could be more mistaken. The celebrity, however innocent he may be, invariably has to take all the blame for the transaction.

Mr. Wellington will before long be enabled to enjoy his personal opinion on things in general without being subjected to undue temptation to give them to the public.

Mr. Gorman will not get into active service until March, 1902. But there will be plenty of time between that time and 1904 for him to exert himself so as to command attention as a presidential possibility. Mr. Gorman has been mentioned so often that it would not be surprising if he felt that the time has arrived for taking himself seriously in this connection.

In view of the friendly relations between England and the United States, it is hoped that those in charge of the coronation ceremonies will not require American representatives to wear costumes too strongly suggestive of comic opera. The country is still young and there are among its voting population numerous sticklers to whom simplicity is as dear as formality becomes to a more mature civilization.

THE OUTLOOK FOR LICENSE.

The Concord Monitor of Friday says in relation to the outlook for a license law in this state:

According to our recollection, the last time a straight legislative issue was raised between license and the existing law was in 1891, when the so-called "Sanborn bill" tempted fate for the second time and was decisively defeated. Since then all trials of strength in the legislature on the temperance question have come upon various amendments to the law, wherein the temperance people have invariably had their way, their majority in the last house being larger than ever before.

We do not see how this condition can be immediately changed. There is no organized movement, so far as we know, to make the license question an issue in the next state campaign. The democratic members of the legislature cannot be depended upon to support a license measure solidly, and even if they could, they would need at least one hundred associates from republicans to carry a bill through. The demand for a license law is strongest of course, in the cities. Assuming that every representative and senator chosen from all the cities of the state next fall, both republicans and democrats, are for a license, they would still be more than fifty votes short of the strength necessary to pass such a bill. This is a handicap not easily to be overcome.

However, it may be wise to have the issue raised. It now seems to be certain that we are to have an era of law enforcement in New Hampshire. By the time the caucuses come, next October, we shall have had ten months or it, and an appeal can be taken to the people on the question of continuing the law and enforcing it, or of substituting a license law in its place.

DEATH OF ANDREW WHITEHOUSE.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 18.—Andrew Whitehouse, one of the most esteemed citizens of this town, died yesterday afternoon at his home on Goodwin street, aged sixty-six, after a six days' illness from pleuro-pneumonia. He was a member of Olive Branch lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he had held every office, and of the Baptist church of Berwick. Besides his wife he is survived by three sons, Martin A. and George L. of Dover, and Charles H. of this town, and four daughters, Mrs. Lizette E. Tibbets of Dover, Mrs. Sadie E. Osmond of Somerville, Mass., Mrs. Lettie Huntress and Miss Mattie J. Whitehouse of Washington. The funeral will be held at two next Monday afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS.

To the contractors and builders of Portsmouth

Resolved, That we the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Portsmouth do respectfully ask for the following rates of wages after May 1st: For first class carpenters, \$2.50; second class, \$2.25; third class, \$2.00, with the same number of hours as at present.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Jan. 18.—Schooner Rattler, Boston, Eastport, light; schooner G. M. Porter, South Amboy, Calais, coal; schooner, Luta Price, Scltuate, St. John, light.

Good Healthy Action
is easy to have by taking this famous old remedy—To look well and keep well, use

**Beecham's
Pills.**

Sold Everywhere—in boxes 10c. and 25c.

GOES INTO EFFECT MONDAY.

Change in the Working Hours at the Navy Yard Has Been Ordered.

As predicted a few days ago, there will be a change in the working hours at the navy yard, beginning next Monday. The new arrangement of the working time will be highly satisfactory to all the men employed there.

Work will begin at 7:30 and continue until 11:30, a. m., a half hour for lunch, and then continue until 4 p. m. Whether this arrangement will continue during the summer months, is not known.

MUSICALE.

On Friday evening a most delightful musicale was given by Miss Edith M. Paul at her home on Pleasant street in honor of her guest, Mrs. Grace G. Tucker, of Farmington. Miss Tucker occupied a greater part of the evening, especially pleasing being the violin selections by Mr. William Adams, and piano selections of Mrs. Tucker. During the evening refreshment consisting of orange sherbert, raisin biscuit and wafers were served. It was a late hour when the guests departed having passed a most pleasant evening.

LOCAL BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

A local basket ball league has been formed under the management of the Woods Brothers' team, and will play the first games on Tuesday next, Jan. 21st. The teams represented are Maplewood, Warner, Soldiers at Fort Constitution, Coquina and the Unity or Portsmouth. As this is the opening game there will not be any admission charge free to all. Game at eight o'clock.

A SKY FARM SPECIAL CAR.

There will be a special theatre car through to York Beach after the performance of Sky Farm at Music hall next Wednesday evening as one of the largest parties of York theatre-goers for the season will be made up here and at Kittery Point. This performance will be a notable one in the season's list of excellent attractions.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Frank Clifford, who boards on Deer street, has been taken to the Cottage hospital suffering from a fracture of the ribs. The accident, the result of a kick from a horse occurred at Wood Bros' stables a few days ago and it was found best to move him to the hospital for treatment.

MIDDLE STREET BAPTIST GUILD LECTURE COURSE, PEIRCE HALL, OPENING LECTURE JANUARY 20TH.

The next regular meeting of the Minister's association of Portsmouth and vicinity will be held at the Baptist annex on Monday morning, Jan. 20th at 10:30 o'clock. There will be a paper by Rev. J. R. Wilson of Brimham, Me., the subject being "The Rationality of Prayer."

Antiseptic Soap.
A valuable antiseptic soap is made by adding twelve parts of sulphate of copper to eighty-eight parts of any good soap. It will readily heal sores and scratches and is devoid of any irritating action.

War's Crops.
A German proverb says that every great war leaves a country three armies—one of invaders, one of mourners, one of idle persons ready to commit crime.

Ginseng.
The Chinese have used ginseng tea as a medicine and a beverage long before the Christian era.

Bedouin Arabs.
The Bedouin Arabs are small eaters. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter serve a man a whole day, with a very small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

Japanese Factories.
In many Japanese factories no provision is made for suitable ventilation, and lung diseases are common among the employees, while the arrangements are such that in case of fire escape would be almost impossible.

Anthracite Coal.
A Philadelphia firm has calculated that there still remain unmined 5,073,715,000 tons of coal in the anthracite regions.

The Fur Mart.
In the Alaskan fur market London quotations govern. These are fixed twice a year—in March and August—by a board of principal dealers in that city, and prices are gauged according to that scale in all parts of the world except Russia.

Fresh Water Sharks.
Lake Nicaragua is the only fresh water lake which holds a species of shark.

Refuge Huts.
In the higher region of the Cordilleras are refuge huts for the postmen who have to make their rounds until late in the winter. Even thus some of these men perish every winter if overtaken by a storm lasting several days.

CROWN POINTS.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has sent a doll dressed by herself in Dutch national costume to a bazaar to be held in Lisbon in behalf of the children of the Boer refugees in Portugal.

"Carmen Sylva"—Elizabeth, queen of Roumania—is a most industrious royal lady. She rises at 5 o'clock, yields the pen until breakfast, after which she devotes herself to her duties as consort of a king.

In Paris they believe the real reason for the sudden departure of the crown prince of Germany on a sea trip was not his ill health, but the fact that he had been going the pace and had over-spent his allowance to the extent of some \$20,000.

Before the Empress Frederick's coffin was finally closed all the love letters she received from her late husband, the Emperor Frederick, together with his last written messages inscribed after he had lost his power of speech, were placed in the coffin over her heart.

By way of commemorating the birth of the little Princess Yolanda Margherita, the daughter of the king and queen of Italy and granddaughter of the Dowager Queen Margherita, Professor Zopetti recently published a historical sketch of the nineteenth Margheritas of the house of Savoy.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Silk petticoats for wear during the cold weather are lined with albatross in pretty shades.

The most delicate and becoming face veil for mourning wear is formed of brussels net, with a hemstitched border or craped band.

Some very handsome street costumes in the fashionable Russian green and deep rich sapphire blue shades are seen in kid finished tailor cloth.

For the Louis XIV. coats, which have met with special favor for day and evening wear, dowered and striped silks answer best.

Initial stockings are among the prettiest of fine stockings. There is a diamond of network introduced into the instep of the stockings, and upon this is the initial.

Poultail, or horseskin, is included in the fashionable fur, and prepared according to the latest process it resembles satin or panne and combines admirably with the fine face cloths that are so much worn this season.

The newest tailor gowns designed for early spring wear are very much on the lines of those worn last autumn, but almost without exception the coats have no collars and are very closely fitted—that is, giving a straight front effect, but having the side darts curved exactly to the figure.

CURTAIN CALLS.

The part of John Storm in "The Christian" fits Ed Morgan like a glove. Arthur Forrest has resigned from the Daniel Frohman stock company. Eugene Ormonde succeeds him.

Mme. Janauschek, who is at Saratoga, is reported to be slowly improving in health. Her eyes trouble her greatly.

Durand's Riding academy in New York has been leased to Maximilian B. Haas, who will turn it into a circus and hippodrome on the European plan.

De Lara's "Messaline" is under rehearsal by Mr. Maurice Grau's opera company and will be produced for the first time in this country within a few weeks.

PULPIT AND PEW.

About forty bartenders attended services in a Cleveland church on a recent Sunday by invitation.

Mr. Seton, for many years pastor of St. Joseph's church in Jersey City, has sailed for Italy. He will spend the remainder of his days in Rome.

The lesson drawn by the Rev. G. W. Torbush, a Methodist clergyman of Pittsburgh, from the success of the play "Ben-Hur" is that Christian theaters should be endowed by Christian men and women and supported by the church and run even at a loss.

Rev. Philip Markham Kerridge of Providence, R. I., has accepted the invitation of Bishop Potter to become vicar of the pro-cathedral in New York as successor of the Rev. Robert L. Daddock, who has assumed the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

CONGRESSIONAL CUTS.

The treasury surplus is shivering with excusable apprehension.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Don't worry. There have been fifty-six other congresses, and the country still lives.—St. Louis City Journal.

It is too soon to begin worrying about the excessive money in the treasury. Wait until congress adjourns; then, unless all signs fall, there will be little to worry about.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE NEW YEAR.

Be sure and write it with a 2.—New York World.

In case of doubt stay sworn off.—Hartford Post.

Let us hope the coming year may be free from courts of inquiry.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is entirely in order for everybody to buckle down to business now and make 1902 beat even the big record of 1901.—Pittsburg Gazette.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST
FINE OLD
KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY
Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

The Care of Flowers.

A woman who knows all about flowers and their care has compiled the following rules for keeping cut flowers:

The ends of the stems of all flowers should be cut off before they are placed in water. It is better to strip the leaves from that part of the stem which will be immersed.

Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase.

In cutting the ends, snap them off at right angles to the stalk.

Change the water each day and at the same time again cut the ends of the flower stems.

Do not place flowers near or under lights—gas or lamp—when it can be avoided.

Maidenhair fern should be kept rolled up in moistened paper and on the ice, or with the stems in the water in a cool place, until ready for use. In this way it will last for some time.

Mignonette is generally grown in a cool house and for this reason often droops when first placed in a heated room. It is well to put it in the icebox, in water, for a time, when it will revive, "harden," and if properly cared for each day last a long time.

Many flowers do more satisfactorily if placed in water with the chill off until the stems have become filled and are then allowed to stand in an ice chest or very cool place for a time. Roses will occasionally revive if placed in ice water—always with the ends of the stems previously cut.

Never place cut flowers in a draft or in sunlight.

How to Gather.

Laying gathers is a time honored operation, as irritating and nerve wearing as it is necessary. Since learning to accomplish the same result in a far easier way, the present writer has taught the knack to several friends, and all, without exception, are enthusiastic.

Use a long, strong needle; that is, a coarser one than you would ordinarily use for the work in hand. Gather the needle full, keeping the thimble finger at the eye of the needle, so that no stitches escape on to the thread. When you can force on no more cloth, still holding the thimble in place, with the thumb and first finger hold the gathers firmly on to the needle at the point end. With the left thumb and first and second fingers pull the gathers, two or three at a time, straight down from the needle with a swinging motion, sliding the fingers under the material and pulling down with the thumb, beginning at the left and working toward the right.

When the work is slipped on to the thread, it will be as flat as if each gather had been painfully "scratched" into place. The two processes are practically accomplished in one, and after a few trials and with a little patience you will never go back to the "good old way."—Good Housekeeping.

Young Ladies, Please Note.

The following is a sample of the wisdom contained in the standard work on Chinese feminine etiquette for 1,800 years which has just been translated by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin:

Sitting, don't shake your knees, a common fault with men; standing, keep quiet your skirts; when pleased, laugh aloud; when angry, still make no noise.

All girls should learn woman's work. Follow not your desires just to eat, eat. Do not imitate stupid women who gad about from house to house speaking idle words and scandal.

Rise at cock crow. Dress neatly, not showily. See that the kitchen and cooking utensils are clean.

Whenever the husband speaks let the wife give careful attention.

If the husband is angry, let not the wife be angry also, but meekly yield to him.

Wash carefully and mend neatly his clothing; prepare his daily food carefully; let his body become thin and his heart sorrowful.

Why Women Join Clubs.

Women join clubs because they enjoy sociability, which is placed upon an intellectual basis. The pleasure to be derived from the exclusively fashionable gatherings is militated against by the fact that the circle is comparatively small and is composed of persons who have similar traditions and standards.

There is apt after a time to be a sense of monotony; there is also apt to be rivalry, and above all, a woman must be young and beautiful or rich and influential in order to extract the true essence of the pleasure of fashionable society. Club society is much more democratic and is composed of a greater variety of elements. Its reason for being is intellectual. Such rivalry as exists has nothing to do with material things. The elderly and plain woman, poor in purse and unknown outside of her club, may win her double frills there and find a life that otherwise would have been lonely and unexpressed filled and warmed by what she receives and what she is able to give.—Mrs. Ella W. Peattie in Chicago Times-Herald.

Under His Breath.
"I suppose your wife always has the last word?" said the impatient citizen.

"Not always," answered Mr. Meekton. "But she always has the last one that is spoken aloud."—Washington Star.

Saner.

"I wouldn't have refused that young man if I'd been you," said an elderly aunt to her young and risky niece.

"I don't think I would either if I'd been you," retorted the saucy maiden.

Oblivion is the dark page whereon memory writes her light beam characters and makes them legible. Were it all light nothing could be read there any more than if it were all darkness.

Saner.

"I haven't been kissed recently. Ella—I have had a good many kisses printed on my lips.

Stella—But they're out of print now. Judge.

Deems It Obnoxious.
Mrs. Muggins—Your husband seems like a man with an iron will. Mrs. Buggins—A pig iron will.

DEATHBED RECOGNITION.

Pathetic Experience For the One Recognized.

"Uncle Jimmie" was a man who had a reputation for "toughness" in business affairs which clung to him the entire eighty odd years of his existence.

When he was stricken with what proved to be his last illness, a neighbor came to see him who had heard he was near unto death.

The family were gathered about the room in various stages of grief—he had not been an overly kind husband and father—and the sick man lay on his bed with closed eyes and labored breathing.

"See if he knows you?" said the wife tearfully to the neighbor, who stooped to the side of the bed and leaned over the occupant.

"Uncle Jimmie, do you know m'?" asked the neighbor gently.

A deep silence hung over the room. Finally "Uncle Jimmie" slowly opened his eyes and fixed them intently on the questioner.

"Know you?" he echoed feebly. "I reckon I do. Where's that gallon of vinegar you owe me?"

The neighbor had to acknowledge the recognition was complete.—Lippincott's Magazine.

And She Did.

Wife (an invalid)—The end is near, John. I'm sinking fast. Be a kind father to the motherless children.

Husband—Oh, don't worry about the motherless children. I'll soon get another mother for them.

Wife (sitting up in bed)—Oh, you will, eh? Well, I guess you won't. I'll get well now if it kills me.—Chicago News.

Kind, Yet Cruel.

Hostess—Please don't leave off, Miss Jessop.

Miss J.—But shan't I bore you? It is possible to have too much of a good thing, you know.

Hostess—Yes, but that doesn't apply to your playing.

Certainly Not.

"Daughter, why did you let Mr. Giddings kiss you?" Mrs. Gazzam demanded in severe tones.

"Well, mamma," replied Miss Gazzam, "surely you would not like me to kiss him."—Philadelphia North American.

Gossip.

"Mr. Meekton's wife said yesterday that she was never going to speak to him again," said the woman.

"You don't say so?" exclaimed her husband. "Is she angry or trying to be considerate?"—Washington Star.

Utterly Reckless.

Sillicus—Bjones seems very despondent. He says he doesn't care what happens to him.

Cynicus—The first thing you know he'll be going off and getting married.—Philadelphia Record.

Doubly So.

"A HIGH OLD TIME."
—New York Journal.

The Enamel of Wealth.
"I wonder who this man is who wants to know whether or not life is worth living."

"Oh, probably some fellow who has more money than he knows what to do with."—Life.

Didn't Dare Complain.
Wills—That fellow Henry Peck seems to be pretty well satisfied with himself.

Wallace—He'd better be. His wife made him what he is.—Smart Set.

Appeal For Mercy.

Judge—Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?

Bigamist—Just think of my families, Judge.

Heda's Been Kissed Recently.
Ella—I have had a good many kisses printed on my lips.

Stella—But they're out of print now. Judge.

Deems It Obnoxious.

Mrs. Muggins—Your husband seems like a man with an iron will. Mrs. Buggins—A pig iron will.

**PORTSMOUTH'S
SECRET AND SOCIAL
SOCIETIES.**
WHEN AND WHERE THEY
MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and
Members.

BOSTON & MAINE P. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00; a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 8:30, p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 8:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:30, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:12, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45, a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15, a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 1:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will give careful attention to the turning and raking of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of weeds and rubbish to work at the cemeteries he will have and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loan and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Rivington and North streets, or by mail, or left to Oliver W. Walker, care of the City of Portsmouth, will receive prompt attention.

W. J. GRIFFIN

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

Granite State

Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.

ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.

JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.

JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.

FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

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Ideal Tourist Joy Line

Direct steamer route, through the Sound by day light.

\$3.00 New York

including Berth in State room.

Buffalo via N. Y. & Hudson River

Lowest Rates Out of Boston.

Tickets and information at 214 Washington St., Boston. GEO. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

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OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

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Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big 6 for unusual cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

It is a powerful medicine, and not a placebo.

It is a powerful medicine, and not a placebo.

It is a powerful medicine, and not a placebo.

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DOING THEIR DUTY.

Scores of Portsmouth Readers Are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys.

To alter the blood is the kidney's duty.

When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick.

Backache and kidney ills follow. Urinary trouble, Diabetes.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure them all. Portsmouth people endorse their claim.

Mrs. C. H. Gould, 12 Cass street, says: "Reading one evening in a newspaper, I came across an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills and it occurred to me that they would be good for my son. He had weak kidneys for years, having been injured by a fall from a cow. For a long time after the mischance it was thought that he would not recover, and when he was able to get around his kidneys were in a very serious condition. Finally it developed into a very bad back, accompanied with urinary weakness. The aching and lameness in his back stopped, the urinary weakness was corrected, and in all other ways he was improved."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The first and most important step in this programme has been carried out in the enactment of the gold standard law of March, 1900. The results of this law were apparent long before it was enacted, for the election of McKinley in 1896, to the minds of far-seeing business men, settled the monetary policy of the country on the gold basis.

They understood that a cheap money, like any other fever, dies out in time and felt sure that the result of the election would sooner or later be written into the law of the land. There was, therefore, no longer serious apprehension or hesitation, and the investment of capital in productive industry was begun on a scale hitherto unheard of in this or any other country.

Manufacturing and commerce have since gone forward with astounding strides until we are now in the midst of such prosperity as the world has never known before, with not a cloud in the sky and scarcely a man in doubt as to the future except those politicians and demagogues who find their own personal prosperity in the distress of the people.

The same organization of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and commercial clubs that insisted daily for two years on the enactment of the gold standard law until it was finally accomplished has since been presenting to congress the necessity of completing that law by providing for the complete interchangeability of gold and silver at the treasury on demand of the holder. Under the law as passed this interchangeability is accomplished in a roundabout way, but it is a clumsy arrangement that might be readily upset by a silverite secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Overstreet, who introduced the original gold standard bill, has this year introduced a short measure making such interchangeability mandatory and providing the means for it.

But the main contention of the monetary convention now is for an elastic currency, and to this end it has before the house a bill introduced by Representative Levering providing for a cautious step toward asset banking. This measure permits national banks to issue notes against their general assets up to 10 per cent of their capital on the payment of a small tax, up to 20 per cent on the payment of a still larger tax and up to 30 per cent on the payment of a tax so onerous that such notes would come out only in case of serious emergency and would be driven back to the banks of issue as soon as the emergency were over. The proposed asset currency is fortified by a guarantee fund provision that would amply secure the notes of failed banks.

The general proposition of an elastic credit currency looks toward the relief of the borrower of money, the equalizing and steadying of interest rates and the elimination of any such possibilities as "money corners." There has been, and often, when wealth was plentiful in the country, but money was exceedingly scarce. This was the hardest time for the money lender, whose victims were of the "property poor" variety. When the west was embarrassed with a tremendous crop of corn, the northwest with a boom wheat crop or the south with a tremendous output of cotton, these sections have had to pay tribute to the "money centers" measured by the greatness of their necessities for "money" to move the crops. Now, while cheap money is a form of credit backed by little or nothing of real wealth, honest money is a form of credit backed by full value in real wealth. A crop is certainly wealth, and the bigger the crop a section has the more wealth it has. It should therefore be able to obtain its credit in the form of current money or currency more cheaply, but under the operation of our inflexible currency system, where the money of the country naturally gravitates to the large banking centers, the result is just the opposite.

A "bumper" crop invariably means an increase of interest rates until the crop is moved from first hands and well on its way to market. The small banks of the corn belt, the wheat belt and the cotton belt cannot afford to keep a large amount of currency about all the year when they can find opportunity to use it only a few months of

MONETARY POLICY.

CURRENCY STRENGTHENED BY REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

Stability Under the Gold Standard. Desirability of Elasticity in Bank Currency—Looks Toward Relief of Borrower of Money.

The change in the treasury portfolio is likely to call very general attention to the question of currency legislation.

A Democratic organ in New York as soon as it was known to be Secretary Gage's intention to retire printed a story to the effect that his resignation was brought about by the president's coldness toward the subject of monetary reform as urged by the commercial organizations of the country acting through the Indianapolis monetary convention and its executive committee, headed by Hugh H. Hanna. How much of truth there was in this suggestion is shown by President Roosevelt's selection of a successor to Mr. Gage in the person of Governor Shaw of Iowa, who presided over the second session of the Indianapolis convention, held in January, 1893. It was at this session that the convention approved the report of the monetary commission recommending revision of our monetary laws in two important particulars—(1) the establishment of the gold standard, and (2) the introduction of the element of elasticity in our bank currency through what is known as "asset banking."

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the year, and under the bond based system currency once set afloat by a bank is called in only by a long and laborious process instead of flowing in naturally for redemption as checks do. The legislation proposed by the Levering bill is a first step toward a system that will admit of a much more ready conversion of real wealth into money, thus operating directly to the relief of the borrower, whether he be the farmer with a big crop he wants to send to market, the merchant with a big stock of goods he wants to distribute or the manufacturer who wants to keep his shops going, even though this shall mean something of an accumulation of manufactured product in his hands.

The true function of money is as a representative of real wealth for facilitating the exchange of such wealth, and the nearer we get to an immediate convertibility of such wealth, whether it be in the shape of corn, wheat, cotton, steel, machinery or what not, into currency without paying too heavy tribute to the lender of money, while conserving the safety of our currency, the nearer we shall attain to an ideal currency system.

DEMAGOGIC VERBOSITY.

Mr. Bryan Gets Taught With His Windmill of Imperialism.

In The Commoner of Dec. 20 Mr. Bryan has a lengthy editorial under the caption of "Iglesias' Terrible Crime." The first two paragraphs of the article indicate the subject matter thereof:

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently protested to President Roosevelt because of the arrest of Santiago Iglesias by the American authorities in Porto Rico."

"Iglesias arrived in San Juan Nov. 10 and was immediately arrested. The Associated Press dispatches say, 'The public prosecutor asked that he be sentenced to a term of imprisonment on the ground that he is a dangerous labor agitator and is continually causing unrest.' On Dec. 12 Iglesias was sentenced to three months' imprisonment."

With the foregoing as a text Mr. Bryan grew rather wildly rhetorical. He took advantage of the occurrence to champion liberty and the rights of labor and to throw fearful verbal shadows on the dangers of imperialism. He puts the ominous question, "If to be a labor agitator in Porto Rico is a crime, how long will it be before to be a labor agitator within the United States will be an offense against the law?"

And a little further along, with rhetoric glowing and sizzling, he vaults to his climax in the following words: "Proceedings such as those resulting in the arrest of this so called 'labor agitator' are a part and parcel of the trappings of a monarchy and have no place in a republic. They have no part in a nation of freemen."

Mr. Bryan is surely lawyer enough to know that all his talk was based on a false assumption. He must know that as a general proposition Porto Rico still has its old laws. He certainly could not have been ignorant of the fact that Iglesias was convicted under a law that belonged to the time of Spanish rule. If indeed he was ignorant, it was for him an unpardonable ignorance. If he knew the truth, then why did he talk upon the assumption that it was a heinous thing for which the party now in power in this country was responsible?

Another thing, Mr. Bryan charges to what he ordinarily calls imperialism that which in fact expressly negatives the idea of imperialism. The conviction of Iglesias under an old law of Porto Rico indicates that the people there have their own local laws, which is indicative certainly that they are not the victims of imperialism, not subject to laws made by a conqueror.

It is rather amusing indeed, but it is none the less true, that Mr. Bryan's article is a plea, if it is anything at all, for a sort of imperialism in Porto Rico, since in its essence it is a complaint because American law does not obtain there. "The tangle that he gets himself into is obvious to the thoughtful reader—an anti-imperialist pleading for imperialism because imperialism means greater liberty. It is precisely as if he should demand that the federal government overturn and replace the laws and procedure of Louisiana because not like unto and administered after the same fashion as those of Nebraska."

Of course it is entirely proper for the Hon. Seneca Payne to take heed to the welfare of certain great and legitimate commercial interests, yet, in view of certain facts relating to the present incidence of our national taxation, it might be well for him and other congressmen to look a little further—to take a day off, as it were, and devote it to thought about the welfare of the millions of American taxpayers.

The protective policy has conferred upon this nation benefits almost immeasurable. It has built up home industry and given us economic independence. No sensible man thinks of departing from its principles. Yet, like all other good things, it has its price. Its tax burden falls heavily upon the poor as upon the rich. The so called "war taxes," by putting additional burdens upon wealth, tended to equalize the burden of our tariff taxes. They gave a substitute, rude and imperfect, yet still useful, for an income tax.

They relieved the Republican party to a certain extent from the charge of regarding too exclusively the interests of property. They were, in general, a charge upon the profits of the prosperous, from which the poor escaped; hence the Republican majority in congress should let them alone and do the work of reducing revenue along the lines suggested by William McKinley in his latest speeches.

The Logic of Events. It was not a well considered and honest belief in free coinage that induced the party to take up the silver issue and Bryan in 1896. Indeed, practically every man of large prominence in the party, every man that had been largely influential in leading it to success in 1894, was opposed to free coinage when the Chicago convention met in 1896. But they were pushed aside. Long training of the party in following such will-o'-the-wisps as the Greeley movement of 1872 had taught it to run pell-mell after every temporary "crave," and there was evidence on all hands that Populism had become for the moment a "crave" of large proportions. And such was the strength of Democratic habit that after the convention fully 90 per cent of the party leaders that had gone to Chicago emphatically opposed to free silver or any other form of cheap money fell into line and declared a change of mind and steadfastness of heart toward "the party of Jefferson and Jackson."

Time has cured them, and these same leaders are now declaring that the logic of events has relegated the silver issue to the rear. This same logic of events has relegated the Democratic party to the rear for many years to come.

By the way, what has become of the anti-imperialism business? It did not seem to last as long even as its lamented predecessor, "Clearanism," of which we heard so much in the time of Grant.

ALL FOR PROTECTION.

Reductions in the Schedules Which Will Prove the Principle.

It must be conceded that nothing could be in the nature of things more threatening to the continuance of protection than an abuse of it. By an abuse of it we mean the maintenance of protection on products that in fact no longer need protection to insure American wages to American labor and a fair return on capital invested.

If there is anything that is elementary, it is that the need for protection must coexist with protection.

It is undeniable that in what is called the middle west at the present time there is prevalent a belief that as to some products the need for protection no longer exists. No one questions the beneficence of the protective principle. The question involved is simply one of fact. It is the prevalence of the idea mentioned that accounts for the appearance in many of the leading papers of that section of editorials such as the one following that we take from that rock ribbed Republican paper, the Chicago Inter Ocean, and originally printed under the caption "Why Not Think of the Millions?"

The Hon. Seneca Payne is evidently inclined to hearken to prayers for a reduction of the so called "war taxes." "I have no doubt," he remarks, "that the ways and means committee will frame a bill reducing revenues on the general lines of the last reduction."

"There is," comments a Washington correspondent, "sentiment in favor of wiping out the entire list of 'war taxes,' thus leaving the revenue laws upon the basis that existed prior to the Spanish war."

Of course it is entirely proper for the Hon. Seneca Payne to take heed to the welfare of certain great and legitimate commercial interests, yet, in view of certain facts relating to the present incidence of our national taxation, it might be well for him and other congressmen to look a little

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 24.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

C. E. BOYNTON

BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every order will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing in all its branches. Particular attention given to interfering and over-reaching horses.

Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of all kinds promptly attended to.

Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1902

CITY BRIEFS.

Lent begins Feb. 12.
Full moon next Thursday.
No session of police court today.
Sleighting was never better than now.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
About thirty young people enjoyed a sleigh ride party to Greenland on Friday evening.
Fifteen full sets of New Hampshire reports were burned in the Kennard fire, Manchester.
Happiness is the proper goal of human effort, and health is indispensable to it—take Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Lucullus' Division, Knights of Pythias, held a regular meeting on Friday evening and elected officers.
Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.
A parish reception will be held at the North church chapel on Middle street next Monday evening.
When doctors fail try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.
Music lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.
The farmers took advantage of the good sleighing on Friday to bring their hay into town, many loads being sold on the parade.
The little folks love Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless; positive cure for coughs, croup, bronchitis, asthma.
Rev. Alfred Gooding delivered his postponed lecture on "Roman Catholicism" at the Catholic chapel on Friday afternoon at half past three o'clock.
Under the auspices of the Unitarian Alliance, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart will give readings from her dialect stories at Peirce hall, Jan. 24, at 8 p. m. Tickets, 50 cents.
The Bliss club held an invitation party at the Rye town hall on Friday evening, and presented "Chamney's Dilemma" before a large and highly pleased audience.
Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to sleep; during the night, itching pillow—horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.
The directors of the Boston & Maine railroad met in Boston on Thursday and declared the semi-annual dividend of 33 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1, to stockholders on record Feb. 15.
A nagging cough drives sleep and comfort away. You can conquer it with Allen's Lung Balsam, which relieves, hushes, breaks, gains in the chest and irritates of the throat. Give it freely to the children.
Tuesday, Jan. 23, is the date for the North church parish reception. This is one of the most interesting features of the social life of the parish and all members of the parish and congregation are most cordially invited.
At the annual meeting of Lucullus Co., No. 8, P. R. E. P., Friday evening, these officers were elected: R. B. Hammarford, capt.; John H. Taylor, first lieutenant; Addison Phinney, second lieutenant; Albert H. Entwistle, treasurer; J. Will Rogers, recorder; Raymond E. Smith, guard; Frank W. Knight, sentinel.
Advertise in the Herald.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

George G. Lougee, proprietor of the Sea View house at Rye Beach, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Margaret Frink Lougee, to Dr. F. H. Verboef of Louisville, Ky.
Miss Lougee is a graduate of Robinson seminary of Exeter with the class of 1896, and is widely known among Exeter's smart set. Dr. Verboef graduated from Yale in 1895 and from John Hopkins in 1899.

TO BUILD ANOTHER BARGE.

The Piscataqua Navigation company is to build another barge for its brick industry. The volume of business transacted by the company last year was the largest in the history of the company and the stockholders received some good sized dividends. The annual meeting of the company will be held the latter part of this month.

EXETER'S MEN FOR HARVARD DEBATE.

Exeter, Jan. 18.—Charles W. Atwater, '02, of Middletown, Conn., Robert W. Belcher, '02, of Newark Valley, N. Y., and Ferdinand Q. Martin, '02, of Washington, with Albert A. Schaefer, '02 of Middletown, Conn., as alternate, have been chosen as Phillips Exeter's representatives in the coming debate with the Harvard freshmen.

THE SUREST REMEDY IS

Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral of George P. Webber was held today at 12:30 o'clock in the Baptist chapel on State street and was largely attended by the many friends of the young man. The remains rested in a beautiful casket of silver gray. Rev. George W. Gile officiated. Interment took place in Harlow Grove cemetery. Undertaker O. W. Ham had the arrangements of the funeral in charge.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Daniel O. Seawards.

The entire community of Kittery was grieved this Saturday morning to learn of the death of Mrs. Nellie Seawards, wife of Daniel O. Seawards of Kittery Point, at the age of forty-eight years, three months and twenty-six days. Mrs. Seawards had been in a critical condition for many weeks, but it was hoped that there would be a change for the better soon, yet on Friday afternoon, her symptoms became alarming and she rapidly sank to her rest. The cause of her death was a very distressing malady and she was a great sufferer. She was a woman beloved in the village of Kittery Point and was well known for her pleasant nature and for her many acts of kindness in her neighborhood. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Weeks of Kittery Point. She survived by her parents, a husband and six children, a particularly sad fact being that three of them are quite young. The three older children are Mrs. Henry Blake, and Thomas and Daniel Seawards. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. M. F. Wentworth of this city, formerly of Kittery. The family has the deep sympathy of everyone in this vicinity. The funeral arrangements will be announced on Monday morning.

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TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Representative Woods of California has written a letter to the chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, calling attention to the alarming number of railway accidents in various parts of the country and suggesting that congress should inquire into the causes and should provide legislative remedies as far as these are possible. Mr. Woods points out that congress brought about the use of uniform safety-coupling devices and that it would be in the same line to require railway systems engaged in interstate commerce to adopt the amplest means of protecting the public against accidents.

The last half of the first month.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' SUPPER.

The ladies of Inasmuch circle, King's Daughters, of the North church parish are to give a supper at the chapel this Saturday evening, from five to seven o'clock. An elegant menu will be offered, including escalloped oysters, the choicest of cold meats, etc. Only twenty cents for this excellent layout.

A CONGRATULATION PARTY.

A party of Colonel Rufus N. Ellwell's friends in the Ex